

## ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Two of the Desperadoes Operating at Omaha Captured.

GIVEN AWAY BY THEIR PAL.

The Buffans Found Armed and Equipped for Their Work—They Would Like to Murder the In-former.

OMAHA, Neb., June 27.—An attempt to rob the Missouri Pacific express, which leaves this city for St. Louis at 10 p. m., was foiled last night by a quarrel among the robbers, which caused one of them to give the others away.

Last Wednesday a man named Bennington told a couple of Omaha detectives that two men named Charles McClure and Allen Squires, had a plan to rob the express the coming Saturday night at West Side, a small station on the western edge of the city, where an unsuccessful attempt at robbery was made several weeks ago.

At the request of the detectives Bennington contrived to have the officers see his pals, a point and time having been agreed on the following day. While the officers were somewhat suspicious of the story, they reported the matter to Chief Seavey, who detailed five men to board the train when it left Omaha Saturday night and be prepared to meet the robbers, should an attempt be made.

West Side was passed without event and the officers left the train above Omaha. Sunday the same detectives were again seen by Bennington, who said that the robbery was not attempted Saturday night because the men were afraid that officers got on the train at Fortieth and Leavenworth streets, a short distance north of West Side. The train did stop there to let on passengers.

Bennington further said that the robbery would be attempted Monday night, and said that the meeting place of the robbers would be at the lake in Hanscom park, and that the officers would find himself, McClure and Squires there soon after 8 o'clock.

Detectives Savage, Dempsey, Hayes and Hudson went to the lake at the time set and found the three men lying on the grass. McClure and Squires pulled revolvers, but concluded not to use them when they discovered that the officers were ready for them.

On the men were found three good revolvers and a dagger. In accordance with a sack was found secreted under Squires' coat, which contained four fuses, three masks, two packages of dynamite and a bottle of benzine. McClure immediately accused Bennington of giving him and Squires away, and told the officers that if they would leave him alone with Bennington a moment they could take him to the station for another crime.

The men were then taken to the police station. McClure and Squires say they will shoot Bennington as soon as they get a chance.

The police here do not know these men. McClure has a fresh bullet wound in the left arm and from certain statements he made it is suspected that he, and perhaps the others, were implicated in the attempt to rob a Kansas City & Council Bluffs train near Council Bluffs about a week ago. McClure is short and heavy set, and has a sandy mustache and hair. Squires is tall, lean and lank with dark complexion and looks every inch a tough.

## ANARCHISTS PARDONED.

Gov. Altgeld Exercises Clemency on Field, Schuch and Neebe.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—Gov. Altgeld yesterday issued an absolute pardon to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, sentenced to life imprisonment in Joliet penitentiary, and Oscar Neebe, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment there.

The men were indicted with August Spies, Albert Parsons, Louis Lingg, George Engel and Adolph Fischer, the anarchists who were hanged in Chicago in November, 1887. Fielden and Schwab were sentenced to hang, but Gov. Oglesby commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life.

When the pardon papers had been made out they were given to Ed. Brier, a wealthy banker of Chicago, who has for a long time past interested himself in behalf of Schwab, Fielden and Neebe, and he left on the noon train for Joliet, where he delivered the papers to Warden Allen and secured the release of the men. Gov. Altgeld's opinion is very lengthy, containing some 17,000 words. After briefly reviewing the history of the Haymarket riot and the trial and conviction of the men, he said:

"The several thousand merchants, bankers, judges, lawyers and other prominent citizens of Chicago, who have, by petition, by letter and in other ways urged executive clemency, mostly base their appeal on the ground that assuming the prisoners were guilty, they have been punished enough, but a number of them, who have examined the case more carefully and are more familiar with the record and with the facts disclosed by the papers on file, base their appeal on entirely different grounds. They assert: First, that the jury which tried the case was packed, jury selection was corrupt, second, that according to the law laid down by the supreme court, both prior and after the trial, the jurors, according to their own answers, were not competent jurors and the trial was therefore not a legal trial; third, the defendants were not proved guilty of the charges in the indictment."

## A Cut of \$10.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Northern Pacific announced an all rail route from San Francisco to St. Paul of \$45 first class and \$10 second class. This is a cut in the first class rate of \$10 and \$7.50 in the second class. It is now more than likely that serious trouble will grow out of the present condition of affairs and unless the western lines agree at their meeting, which begins to-day, to cut the rates, a war will be the inevitable outcome.

George Barnett was instantly killed and John Bartlett terribly injured by a Vabash train near Lemoine, Ill. They had been drinking and sat down on the track.

The Jubilee Launched at Houston. BOSTON, June 27.—The Maine yacht the American cup defender, Jubilee, was launched yesterday in East Boston in the presence of fully 500 people, who cheered the beautiful white craft as it slipped from the ways.

Texas Cattle in the Strip. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Col. Andrews, who was sent into the Cherokee strip by the interior department to investigate the reports as to the invasion of the strip by Texas cattle, has made a report to Secretary Smith confirming the rumors.

REMOVAL SALE  
BARGAINS IN

## Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

About the Fifth of July ROTHSCCHILD will enlarge his business by occupying the old and established store room formerly occupied by Hazlett & Co. and before moving great bargains will be given in my large and well selected stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. This will be

## One of the Grandest Sales of Clothing Ever Held in Abilene or Dickinson County.



My entire line of Men's \$25 and 22.50 Sack Suits, full tailor made, before moving will go at - \$18  
My entire line of Men's \$20 and 18.00 Sack Suits, full tailor made, before moving will go at - \$15  
My entire line of \$16, 15, 14 and 12 50 Sack Suits full tailor made, before moving will go at - \$10

My entire line of Youth's Fine Suits \$16 and 18.00, before moving will go at - \$14  
My entire line of Youth's Fine Suits, worth \$12 to 16.00, before moving will go at - \$10  
My entire line of Youth's fine suits, worth \$6.00 to 10.00, before moving will go at - \$4



CHILDREN'S KNEE PANTS SUITS—No such BARGAINS were ever offered as we make in this department during this GREAT REMOVAL SALE. We have the finest department devoted to children's wear in the city.

MY FURNISHING AND HAT DEPARTMENTS as you all know have no equal in the city, and we give you better Underwear, Hosiery, Fine Neckwear, more correct styles, and for LESS MONEY than any other house in the city or county.

NO RESERVE IN THIS SALE—EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN TO SAVE MOVING OF GOODS, AND YOU WILL FIND PRICES AS ADVERTISED.

## PALACE CLOTHING STORE,

ABILENE, KANSAS.

M. ROTHSCCHILD, Proprietor.

## TRAIN WRECKERS ARRESTED.

Two Brothers Accused of the Diabolical Crime on the Santa Fe Near Barclay, Kan.

TOWNEKA, Kan., June 27.—The men who caused the terrible wreck on the eastbound express train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad two miles east of Barclay on the morning of September 21, 1892, have finally been run down. They are the two Webb brothers and were arrested at their home on a farm near Barclay at 9 o'clock last night by the sheriff of Osage county and lodged in jail at Lyndon.

The crime with which these men are charged was one of the most diabolical in the annals of Kansas. The tool-house was broken into at Barclay in the night on section 20. After the through freight had passed Barclay the wreckers walked down the track to a point where there was a sharp curve on a right-foot embankment. The spikes were drawn from one of the rails, the fish plate removed and the rail pried out of place. The passenger train was due at that point just before 4 o'clock. It was coming on a down grade at a high rate of speed, and following the misplaced rails dashed over the embankment, the cars leaping themselves one above the other.

Ed. Maher, engineer; James Chadwick, fireman; and Frank Baxter and Jack Blumenthal were killed. Twenty-five passengers were wounded, some seriously.

The train was carrying treasure, money and bonds in the express car amounting to \$1,500,000. The train-wreckers and would-be robbers three in number, were in the tall grass at the side of the track, where they lay in waiting to see the result of their night's work. Near by their horses were harnessed in readiness for flight when the booty should be obtained. When the cars were thrown from the track they evidently became frightened, for instead of making an attempt to get the money they ran away. That morning they were tracked for a short distance over the dew-laden grass, but the trail was soon lost.

## SINKING OF THE VICTORIA.

Acts of Heroism After the Terrible Disaster.

NEW YORK, June 27.—An extra edition of the Evening World contains a special cable from Tripoli, Syria, giving the first full details of the sinking of the flagship Victoria. After describing the collision the report says:

"The vessel sank slowly, and when the screws were low enough to be seen the water again the surface increased until there was a deepening surface like a mountain. At the bottom of this mountain the screws were revolving like circular knives. The four screws, which had been raised, were thrown against the swift boats. Then came a scene which made the officers on the decks of the other warships of the fleet turn away, shivering with horror. Screams and shrieks arose, and in the middle beam appeared red-hot iron and steel, and shrieks and howls. For fifteen minutes the surface and sides of the ship were visible, and then it disappeared."

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## CLOSED TO SILVER.

India Will No Longer Coin on Private Account.

## A GOLD STANDARD TO BE ADOPTED.

Official Announcement by the Earl of Kimberley and Mr. Gladstone—Correspondence on the Question.

LONDON, June 27.—In the house of lords yesterday the earl of Kimberley, lord president of the council and secretary of state for India, stated that the Indian council had passed an act for the immediate closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He added that arrangements were being made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange for gold at the rate of sixteen pence per rupee and for receiving sovereigns and half sovereigns at the treasuries in payment of dues at the same rate.

The earl of Kimberley said that it was intended to introduce the gold standard in India, but that gold in the meantime would not be made the sole legal tender.

In the house of commons Mr. Gladstone gave information similar to that given in the house of lords by the earl of Kimberley. He added that gold would not be made a legal tender at present. Regarding the silver now on the way to India, Mr. Gladstone said that the government had been instructed that it was open to it to admit this silver to the mints if it thought fit.

Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, formerly chancellor of the exchequer, asked if the admission to free coinage of the silver now going to India would not establish a great injury, or effect the destruction of such silver as was in the hands of the natives.

Replying to Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gladstone said that he was not in possession of the precise information, but he assured that the Indian government would not make discriminatory arrangements to the disadvantage of the natives holding uncoined silver. Doubtless most of the uncoined silver referred to by Mr. Goschen was in the form of ornaments worn by the natives.

The correspondence between the government of India and the Indian office has been issued. It opens with a letter from the India council under date of March, 1892, urging the home government to aid in the settling of the silver question by an international agreement, falling which, not to defer determining upon an Indian policy, as, if an international agreement should not be obtained the United States might suddenly stop the coinage of silver, leaving India unprepared.

The other communications discuss the fall in the rupee values and the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

The council, in a letter written in June, 1892, advises that if the international monetary conference at Brussels fails and a direct agreement between India and the United States cannot be attained, the mints of India be closed to the free coinage of silver and a gold standard be introduced.

In a minute Mr. Harcourt, financial secretary for India, opposed the stop-

page of free coinage until it became evident that the United States would not adopt free coinage. Mr. Harcourt estimates that the total active circulation in India amounts to 1,150,000,000 rupees, while a much larger proportion is hoarded. To establish a good currency, with a full legal tender currency composed entirely of gold, it would be necessary to withdraw from circulation 1,150,000,000 of rupees, replacing them by 277,000,000 gold. He therefore contends that with a gold standard in India a large proportion of the circulation must continue in silver with a silver legal tender to any amount. If both metals be maintained in circulation a gold coinage to the total amount of 277,000,000 will suffice.

Mr. Long, in a minute to the council in August, 1892, discusses the adoption of the gold standard, and concludes by suggesting that the ratio of conversion be about one to twenty.

In a subsequent telegram from the earl of Kimberley to the viceroy of India, dated June 7, the former announces the recommendations of the Hersehel commission as adopted by the council at Simla. In advising the Indian government to exchange gold at the rate of 16 to the rupee, the commission says that the object is to guard against a sudden considerable rise in exchange. Hereafter the ratio ought to be raised if circumstances make it advisable.

## MISSOURI MINERS OUT.

The Men at the Ardmore Mine Strike Over a Grievance.

MACON, Mo., June 27.—Organizer Walters, of Kansas, spoke to the Kansas & Texas miners at Ardmore, Mo., yesterday. He advised them to join the miners' union, like the one organized in Kansas, for the purpose of standing together under all circumstances, in case anyone has or might have a grievance. At those meetings held by Walters, committees were selected to complete the organization and to attend to other business. A chairman for each union was selected.

This was not well taken by Superintendent Murkin, in charge of the coal company, and he discharged the committee who are the agitators in the movement from the coal company's employ. A mass meeting of all the miners was then called. The company refused to reinstate the discharged men and for this reason the miners went out on a strike, or rather refused to go back to work.

The Kansas & Texas Coal Co. operate three or four mines at Ardmore and employ about 500 men. All surface day men have also been laid off except a few that are absolutely necessary to do some work needing immediate attention. Walters will go from Ardmore to the Heveler coal mines and begin to perfect an organization there. In case the company attempts to put in non-union men trouble is expected.

## DEPOSITORS WILL BE PAID IN FULL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—The Bank of New England suspended payments this morning, temporarily at least. A. J. Blithen, president of the bank, formerly of Kansas City, says it had considerably more money tied up by the Chicago failures. Every depositor, in addition, will be paid in full.

## CHOLERA DEATHS MANY.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch from Mecca says that there were 450 deaths from cholera there Saturday.

## FALLING HOTEL.

The Tremont at Fort Scott, Kan., Goes Down Suddenly, Injuring Many Persons.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 27.—The Tremont hotel in this city, a four-story brick structure, collapsed without a sound or sign of warning to the 100 occupants of the house.

The building was not an old one and no thought of its ever falling was entertained until yesterday, when the east half suddenly separated itself from the west half and toppled over with a crash, taking with it many human beings and all the furniture essential to sleeping apartments, parlors, dining-rooms and lobby. The collapse was strikingly similar to the Ford theater catastrophe, in that portions remained intact and were the means of saving all who were taken from the remnant of the building.

When the dust had cleared away and the head and shoulders of a woman were seen above the mass of ruins the crowd burst through and rescued Miss Enzie Colwell, a young lady from Kincaid, Kan. She had fallen with her sleeping apartments from the fourth floor, and, though no bones were broken, she was possibly fatally injured internally and badly bruised.

Among the most remarkable escapes was that of H. J. Pullen, a commercial salesman for Jaynes Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers of Chicago, and his wife. They were on the fourth story and with every tread the floor of their room sunk and swayed. Mrs. Pullen fainted and her husband was helpless. A sturdy fireman climbed up a ladder and over a dangerous fancy cornice to their rescue. Mr. Pullen handed his prostrate wife to him and after attaining the first ladder on their way to the ground it broke. They were precipitated to the veranda below and succeeded in reaching the ground, and Mr. Pullen followed and escaped also.

Sherman Conline, the night clerk, had just retired on the top floor and was asleep. When awakened he was blinded by dust and alarmed to find that his bed was in open air, the partition between his room and the adjoining one having fallen. He crawled across the almost unsupported floor and into the hall, and was taken from the window by the firemen.

At 2 o'clock the walls had been supported and a crowd of rescuers instituted a search for those who were supposed to have been buried in the debris. Another woman, Ida Morgan, was soon found almost crushed under the ruins. She was badly hurt, but may recover. She fell from the third story. Later Louise Price, a girl employed in the hotel, was also taken from the mass. She was in the dining-room when the crash came and crawled under a table to escape the falling brick. She was buried deeply under furniture, brick and mortar, and was internally injured.

## KANSAS ELECTION LAW.

Its Peculiar Effect on Future Election Tickets.

TOWNEKA, Kan., June 27.—A close examination of the new Australian ballot law passed by the last legislature shows that one of the provisions will practically destroy the democratic organization in this state in the event that fusion shall be again attempted between the democrats and populists. In specifying the duties of judges and clerks of election the law provides that

"Where two or more parties nominating political views diametrically opposed to each other unite and vote the same ticket, they shall be deemed and held to constitute one party under the provisions of this act." In the judgment of leading attorneys the law is intended and will undoubtedly be held to apply to fusion between populists and democrats, the two parties being diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to each other on the main principle of paternalism, as well as on questions of state issues. A considerable element of the democratic party will abandon the fusion idea on this account, and it is probable that they will be strong enough in most of the counties to insist upon nominating straight democratic tickets.

## WOMAN'S INGRATITUDE.

Few Say "Thank You" for a Seat, If One Statistician Tells the Truth.

"That, gentlemen," said the red-haired man as he relinquished his seat in a cable car to one of the gentler sex and came out on the rear platform, "is the fifth woman to whom I have given up my seat in a car within a month's time and how many of the fifty were courteous enough to thank me?"

"But the first," said the man with the wart on the nose.

"Oh, better than that, my friend," replied the red-haired man. "She was the twenty-first."

"Ver plected in great luck, pard," remarked the tough individual sitting on the dashboard.

"Well," exclaimed the red-haired man, "about a month ago I determined to keep an account of to how many women would have politeness enough to thank me for giving up my seat to them. The one in aside the fifth woman to whom I have given my seat in that time, and she is, as I said, the twenty-first to thank me."

"It may be," continued the red-haired man, "after a moment's reflection, 'that my deformity had something to do with it, but it is, nevertheless, the fact. Now I had a purpose in keeping such a record, and that was this:

"I had become tired of giving up my seat and receiving no suitable acknowledgment therefor, and had about made up my mind that I would give my seat to no woman unless she was a very old or crippled one."

"But before finally concluding to pursue such a course I said to myself that if in giving up my seat to fifty women half of them did thank me, I would continue to do as I was always taught to do, and as I have always done under such circumstances—that is, politely tender my seat to a woman when she entered a fully-occupied car."

"But, as you see, gentlemen, barely more than two-fifths of them acknowledged the courtesy as a lady is naturally expected to do under the circumstances, and as every woman desiring to be a lady should do."

"What's yer racket now, pard? Goin' ter give them 'th go-by?" inquired the tough individual.

"Well, gentlemen," replied the red-haired man, "that is what I have reluctantly concluded to do. For, as I have ascertained, not half of the women consider the courtesy worthy of recognition. I will hereafter accept the finding as conclusive, and, except in the cases of old or infirm women, I will keep my seat."